P.RW.YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1819.

blessing to the master, and a blessing to the slave, the ingenious advocate ought also to have demenstrated that it is the only device which can render human society powerful, and secure against all enemies, internal and external. He might have illustrated the proposition by the success of the State of Virginia in capturing and killing John Brown's seventeen white men and five pegroes. and by the peaceful tranquillity and sense of safety which habitually pervade every slaveholding com-

The Courrier des Etats Unis, a witness whose sympathies are rather with the slaveholders than otherwise, says of the meeting of Monday night: "In fact, the meeting was held less under the auspices of the Union than under those of the South, less in favor of general rights than in favor of the special rights of Slavery. Slavery was preached openly at the Academy under all forms, and clothed in all sanctions human and divine. Mr. James Brooks appeared in the lits hip-priest in the name of God, and Mr. Charles O'Conor is its panegyrist in the name of man."

The Courrier justly praises Mr. Fillmore's letter. When will The Journal of Commerce and The Express favor the public with their opinion of that document?

Somehow The Journal of Commerce and The Ezpress don't glorify Mr. O'Conor's speech as much as the leading discourse of their great meeting ought to be glorified. What can be the matter? Don't they like Mr. O'Conor's doctrines? They are the doctrines which control the Democratic party, and will govern the country so long as that party remains in power. To object to them is about equivalent to joining the Opposition at once.

We commend to all Republicans who are in search of a German newspaper of the like political faith with themselves, The Abend-Zeitung, published at No. 37 Chatham street, in this city. Its publisher is Mr. Frederick Rauchfuss, and its editor Mr. Hermann Raster, who was one of the Presidential electors of New-York in 1856. The About Zeitung publishes a daily and weekly edition.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Dec. 21, 1859.

MOTH-EATEN POLITICIANS. A number of moth-eaten politicians have held

meetings here the last two nights with very patriotic objects, the practical effect of which will be to play into the hands of the Locofocos, as was done when Gen. Scott was defeated in 1852. They cannot disturb the existing political arrangements. THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The distribution of the Republican side of the Committees of the Sanate was confided to Messrs. Foot, Dixon, and Bingham. Mr. Foot insisted upon relinquishing all the honors to which his long service and enceded ability entitled him, much to the regret of both parties.

OPPOSITION CAUCUS. The Southern Opposition held a caucus this morning before the hour of meeting, when a partial demonstration was made for Millson, which was

subsequently developed in the House. The avowed object was to satisfy their constituents, but some Georgia and North Carolina men were disposed to bolt without such reason. THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Mr. Slidell introduced his Cuba bill in the Senate to-day, with a view to pressing it to a vote before the Charleston Convention, and making it an issue

THE ORGANIZATION.

An outside pressure of \$5,000,000 is now bearing upon the organization. The most of the advances made on the Post-Office scrip will terminate on the 1st of January.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Mr. McLane's treaty with Juarez is only a contrivance to give him (J.) \$2,000,000 to fight Miramon, and \$2,000,000 for bogus claimants here, beside looking to the acquisition of the northern Provinces. It cannot be ratified, Republicans having more than a third of the Senate. THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

The Harper's Ferry Committee of the Senate, dispatched a messenger to Texas to-day, to bring Richard Realf, once associated with John Brown, before them.

THE COALITION.

The negotiations between Democrats and a portion of the Southern Opposition resulted in bringing forward Mr. Millson as a coalition candidate, today, who occupies a corresponding position to that held by Mr. Aiken in the XXXIVth Congress, when Mr. Banks was elected.

THE HOUSE. There was only one ballot taken to-day. For Mr. Sherman, 106; Millson, 96, Messrs, Millward, Morris, Wood of Pennsylvania, and Wilson of Indiana, complimented Etheridge, in consequence of his speech denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They expected a second ballet, and would have returned to Mr. Sherman; they will to-morrow. Mr. Scranton paired with Mr. Brabson and Mr. Lake with Mr. Landrum, which, together with the other four, would have restored Mr. Sherman's vote to 112. Mr. Millson received 11 American votes. Great efforts are making to coerce others, but it cannot be effected. He can hardly exceed his last vote. Conferences are holding to-night with that object, and every appliance is exercised. Conceding the whole number, and still, if the plurality was passed, he could not be elected without the aid of the Anti-Lecompton ites, whom Horace F. Clark to-day committed to their present outside position. The Democracy will allow the plurality whenever they feel confident of success, and not before. Our friends are ready for the experiment, and willing to risk the result. The general feeling now is that the consummation is approaching. Mr. Winslow's proposition to postpone further trials until after the 5th of January met with no favor. There is a disposition to elect before Christmas if possible. The developments of the next forty-eight hours will either decide promptly or prolong the contest for

THE PRINTER. The principal cause of opposition to Mr. Bowman's election as Printer is, that when Mr. Wendell transferred The Union to him, no price was charged, and \$20,000 in monthly installments were pledged for its support besides, upon condition it the printing was secured Mr. Wendell should be

arrangement. Hence the trouble. THE FRENCH MISSION. Mr. Falkner will probably get the French mission, though he is ignorant of the language, which the President recently declared a sine qua

a beneficiary. Mr. Bowman now repudiates the

Messre. Hill of Georgia, and Burnett of Ken-

tucky, both disavowed disunion sentiments, to-day, and said they would not consider the election of a Republican as ground for a separation. The extreme South looked glum at these declarations.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

The American and Whig Opposition members in Caucus, this morning agreed to still vote for Mr. Boteler. The expediency of having a resolution offered by one of their number, declaring Mr. Millson of Virginia, Speaker, was considered, but not adopted.

It is the present design of the majority of the Senate to adjourn to-morrow until Monday, and from then until Thursday, and from the last ramed day to the following Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to spend the holidays at home. There will be enough Senators here in the mean time to conduct the formality of adjourning.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. They include all the appointments made

ate to-day. They include all the appointments made during the recess, and the name of Francis J. Grand as Consult to Havre. None of them were acted on further than being referred to the appropriate Committees for examination.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1859, Mr. IVERSON gave notice of his intention to intro luce a bill amending the act establishing the Court of laims, and also a bill for changing and regulating the node of appointing cadets to the West Point Military

cademy.

A message was then received from the President of the United States, transmitting Executive communica-tions, whereupon the Senate went into Executive Ses

Upon the opening of the doors again, Mr. BRIGHT

Bion.

Upon the opening of the doors again, Mr. BRIGHT submitted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees, which was carried, by Yeas, 31; Nays, 19—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Pugh, who voted Nay.

The following are the Committees as adopted:
On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, and Sunner.
On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fescanden, and Cameron.
On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Saulsbury, Hamilia, and Cameron.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson (Ark.), Chestant, Lane, Wilson, and Kim.
On Nasal Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, Slidell, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale, and Anthony.
On Judiciary—Messrs. Esyard, Pugh, Benjamin, Grees, Powell, Trumbull, and Faster.
On Past-Offices—Messrs. Liengamin, Grees, Powell, Trumbull, and Faster.
On Past-Offices—Messrs. Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Lane, Pugh, Brag, Harlan, and Bingham.
On Prinste Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Polk, Wigfall, Grimes, and Ten Eyck.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Schastian, Vitch, Rice, Haun, Hemphill, Doollitie, and Clark.
On Pensions—Messrs. Thompson, Clay, Saulabury, Powell, Burker, Harlan, and Grimes.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Toombs, Crittendes, Nicholson, Hurkee, and Ten Eyck.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson Foot.
On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson

Foot.
On the District of Columbia—Messrs, Brown, Mason, Johnson (Tenn.), Yulee, Kennedy, Hamilin, and Wilson.
On Patenta—Messrs, Bigler, Thomson, Toombe, Hemphill, Simuons, and Trumbull.
On Public Busidings.—Messrs, Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark, and Donitits.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark, and Docititie.

On Territories.—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian, Pitzpat rick, Hans, Collamer, and Wade.

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Johnson (Tenn.), Powell, and Dixon.

On Franting.—Messrs. Fitch, Davis, and Anthony.

On Engroused Bills.—Messrs. Lane, Bigler, and Harlan.

On Engroused Bills.—Messrs. Hann, Sailsbury, and Harlan.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearle, Bayard, and Gollamet.

Mir. RICE corrected a misunderstanding of some of the reporters in regard to his response to Mr. Pugh about the displacement of Mr. Douglas from the head of the Territorial Committee. He said "he was not a "party to the transaction, por did he uphold is."

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Celations.
On motion of Mr. HALE, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire if it be not practicable, in some manner, to avoid the recent delay in the transportation of the mail between Wash-

On motion of Mr. FOOT, a resolution was adopted on motor of Mr. FOOT, a resonator was accepted instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the practicability of adopting some more effectual and economical means of warming the public buildings of the Government throughout the country, and of making an appropriation for the purpose of accomplishing that there.

that object.

Mr. HAYARD introduced several bills which failed to receive action at the last Congress. They relate to the administration of justice in criminal cases, appeals, and writs of error; to supply vacancies in certain omces; concerning seamen; and amending the act regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

the administration of justice in criminal cases, appeals, and writs of error; to supply vacancies in certain omices; concerning seamen; and amending the act regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

After another Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIDSON said he saw no use for indulgence in harsh language, and certainly had no desire to hurt the feelings of any gentleman. He liked to have freedem of speech for himself, and therefore would never trespass on that right as applied to others. It was a grave error to say that the South wants to force Slavery into the Territories. All they ask, and what they are determined to have, is that their rights be protected in the common Territories of the country. He belonged to the National Democracy. If troubles exist in a party, let them be settled, he said, inside the organization. He was willing to let by gones be bygones. While he wanted the House organized, he exist in a party, let them be settled, he said, inside the organization. He was willing to let by gones be bygones. While he wanted the House organized, he would never consent to do it by the election of a man whose mantle is stained by blood spilt in sedition. He never believed in the doctrine of secession, and did not believe in it now. But when a people were aggrieved, rights trampled on without redress, there was no other remedy. It was no longer the politicians sent here to manufacture public opinion, who talk about this grievous evil; it was the whole Southern heart, which comes up with one voice to say, "Stop! go no further; you have passed the Rubicon; you must stop where you are, or the objects for which the Confederacy was formed must cease." He would candidly tell gentlemen "that unless such raids as those "of John Brown shall be stopped, there will be a "war between the North and South." He argued that the Republicans were here as a party to strike down the rights of the Southern States. He read from the Compendium of Helper's book to show that it advises that the internal question of Slavery must be disposed of and absolutely abolished, as the true policy of the South. In view of this kind of sentiments, did not John Brown believe that Mr. Sherman and others would stand by him? Was it to be expected that his constituents and the State of Louisiana would consent that this Union should be governed by a party which advised slaves to rise in the South and commit murder. He charged that the representatives of the North who advised this thing have not had the nerve, in the face of a decent community, either to indorse

North who advised this thing have not had the nerve, in the face of a decent community, either to indorse or gainsay the teachings of Helper's book. He had been asked whether he would consider the mere election of Mr. Seward cause to secede from the Union, and he had answered certainly not. He would wait for an overt act; but that overt act has been committed, and Mr. Seward is an accessory before the fact of dowaright raid, for which before God and high heaven the Republicans are responsible. His ardent love for the Union prompted him to hope the bitter cup would pass away. Let climate, soil, and products settle the Slavery question.

Mr. COBB made a good-natured speech, saying he was humiliated, after being a Member for thirteen years, to find he was obliged to associate with men was humiliated, after being a Member for thirteen years, to find he was obliged to associate with men who indersed Helper's book. His people had beard all that came from the North intered by Cheever, Phillips, Helper, and others, and of John Brown's raid; and yes his constituents prayed for the perpetuity of the Union. He had been a Compromise man, but was now done with Compromises. He hoped Mr. Sherman would stand up and repudiate every sentiment of Helper's book. Gentlemen on the Republican side, he asked, have you no other Member than Mr. Sherman capable of filling that chair! We Democrats have twenty-five able to fill it. [Laughter.] You have as many who never signed the paper recommending the circular five abie to fill it. [Laughter.] You have as many who never signed the paper recommending the circulation of that work. He did not care what Mr. Bisir or Mr. Greeley said. The book is here, and Republicans could not escape from it. He wished to tell his constituents that there is a conservative spirit here, evinced by the election of a conservative Speaker. Mr. Sherman's going into that chair would be sufficient cause for his people to doubt the sincerity of the North. He wanted am organization and a little more money. [Laughter.] But as for that, he had sent home for money enough to last till the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. ETHERIDGE in replyto Mr. Cobb, desired to know where the votes to elect a Speaker on the basis proposed by the latter were to come from.

Mr. COBB rejoined—We will get the Democrats. You South Americans come over and help us, and we hink we can persuade others to do likewise. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE said he and his friends had refused to entertain a proposition for going over to the Democrats, unless they could show that by going over an election can be effected. It was demonstrated that the Democrate cannot unite their votes on any one candidate; there was not a man on the Democrate side who can, as was claimed, get ninety-three votes. A week ago he said the Southern opposition could put one of their number, Mr. Gilmer, in a position where the Democrats could elect him. They could now put one of their friends in a similar position. Could the gentleman from Alabama place one of his friends in such a position that the Southern Opposition Mr. ETHERIDGE said he and his friends had re-Democrats, unless they come show that by going over an election can be effected. It was demonstrated that the Democrats cannot unite their votes on any one candidate; there was not a man on the Democratic A week ago he said the Southern opposition could put one of their number, Mr. Gilmer, in a position put one of their number, Mr. Gilmer, in a position now put one of their number, in a similar position. So where the Democratic could elect him. They could now who one of their friends in a similar position. Further, he (Anderson) cause he was a Republican. Further, he (Anderson) cause he wa

show this, it would then be time for the Opposition to consider the preposition.

Mr. COBB—I wanted a straight forward answer to

my question. Will you vote for the Democratic nominee if we can get ninety-three votes for him?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—We have said this very morn-the Democrate. ing among ourselves, that whenever the Democrats can show that they will concentrate their votes, we

fil consider the proposition.
Mr. COBE—What will you do?
Mr. ETHERIDGE—I will vote for your candidate n a certain contingency—if my vote will elect him.

Mr. COBB—Then we will have enough. [Laugh-

Mr. ETHERIDGE—But I don't intend to join the Democratic party in voting for Speaker, when I know it will be used against me hereafter, and when the object is to engulf us in Loco-focoism. Will the gentle-man from Alabama come up and help to elect our can-

date ! Mr. COBB—I will vo'e for any national man. Mr. ETHERIDGE—Will the gentleman's party do

e same ? Mr. COBB-Twenty of them went over yesterday o Mr. Boteler, and you would not come over to him. Laughter and applause.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I voted for the Democratic

mr. ETHERIDGE—I voted for the Democratic nominee, and am again as ready to vate for him as for any other gentleman. I ask whether twenty men only compose the Democratic party? [Laughter.]

Mr. COBB—The Democratic party must be small, else they would have organized long ago.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Can you name a Democrat who

Mr. FTHERIPGE—Can you name a Democrat who can receive ninety-three votes!

Mr. COBB—I don't know—I will try. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIPGE—I know you cannot, and time will prove the truth of my prediction.

Mr. HILL—I think there is commen ground over which Mr. Cobb and Mr. Etheridge can units. It is this: select an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, equally agreeable to both.

agreeable to both.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I will answer the gentleman from Alabama. It will be in a last resort that I will ever give my vote for Speaker to any one instrumental in forcing upon an unwilling people—who had shown that unwillingness by a majority of ten thousand votes—the worst despotism ever attempted to be imposed.

[Applause]

Applanse.]
Mr. COBB invited Mr. Etheridge to name a Demo-

Mr. COBB invited Mr. Etheridge to name a Democrat, and he would vote for his nominee.

Mr. BOTELER here rose, and was listened to with marked attention. He said his humble name had been before the House, but not through any act of his own. He did not presume to aspire to the Speaker's chair. He was there for the first time, and was without parliamentary experience and unacquainted with the business of the House. He therefore had no right or reason to expect any such tokens of consideration and regard as those he had received. He desired to express his grateful acknowledgments to his political friends who had stood by him, and most especially to those from whom te had heretofore differed. He desired to express to them his gratitude, not in the cold language of conventionalism, but in those simple words which come up from the heart to the lip. He withdrew from the contest, and proceeded to name a gentleman who he was sure would be acceptable to both sides, he meant the conservative portion of the House, who battle for the Constitution, and protect it from the angry surges produced by the persistent course of those who call themselves Republicans. He nominated Mr. Millson of Virginia, trusting he would claim the support of those who are not only conservative in some the context in the context in the context in the context of the context in the context claim the support of those who are not only conserva-tive in rame, but in conduct. [Applause.] Impatient cries of "vote," "ballot." Mr. COBE-I trust the object of harmony is accoun-

Mr. COBB--1 trust the object of narmony is accomplished, and since it seems that an organization can be
effected, I am done.

Much anxiety was manifested to vote, but Mr.
CLARK of New-York rose, saying he proposed to address the House directly on the question of organization. While he did not expect to show how the organization, while he did not expect to show how the world

ization could be effected, he thought what he would say would show how an organization could not be ef-Mr. ADRAIN-If you can bring about an organiza-

Mr. ADKAIN—If you can bring about an organization I hope you will speak to that effect.

Several voices—" So do L." "Let's hear it."

Mr. CLAKK resuming said he had been called an
Anti-Lecompton man, and was sometimes accused of
mercenary bargaining for the sale of votes for Speaker.
As to the public slander on him and his brother mercenaries, he had long ago reached that point of politic
cel deservation, when publing said or written by cenaries, he had long ago reached that point of politi-cal desperation, when nothing said or written by a living man could, in the slightest degree, influence his action in the organization of the House or any other action. While he claimed the right to speak for him-self, he utterly disclaimed the right of speaking for those who acted with him. In defining his position, he called himself a States' Rights Democrat, and said that he had triumphed over the organization in his dis-trict where federal and municipal officers had com-bined to defeat him. Holding no allegiance to any man or organization, he was as free as the flag that

ance of these States were to come his fortune and fate would be with the North. He stated his objections to Messrs. Becock and Millson to be because they sanctioned the Territorial policy of the Administration, and he could not vote for them because that policy and he could not vote for them because that policy was almost as dangerous and fatal to the peace and harmony of the republic as he regarded this continuous wrangle about Slavery. He repeated that he could vote for ne gentleman who was committed to sustain the policy which he was committed to oppose. He would vote for some gentleman standing on the Democratic platform as he understood it.

Mr.MCCLERNAND said some gentlemen had voted for him without the slightest solicitation on his part.

for him without the slightest solicitation on his part, and, as many knew, contrary to his wishes. He begged his friends, after thanking them for their kind regard, to vote for him no longer. He then complimented Mr. Millson as a patriot and statesman, and entirely carabile of discharged.

mented Mr. Millson as a patriot and statesman, and entirely capable of discharging the duties of the chair. Mr. MORRIS (Ill.) made a few remarks, saying that, although he thought he was entitled to the floor ic-day, it had not been assigned him. As a member he claimed his rights, and would insist on them at all imes and on all venter occasions.

times and on all proper occasions.

The CLERK explained why he did not give Mr.

Morris the floor. He said there were fifteen or twenty applications before his, and it was impossible to gratify all the gentlemen at the same time. He would en deavor hereafter, as heretofore, to dispense equal and execution to the same time.

exact justice to all.

Mr. MORRIS claimed no greater privileges than
were accorded to others, but wished to be treated with

the same courtesy.

The CLERK—You shall have that.

The House then proceeded to vote for The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result:

Another vote was then demanded. Another vote was then demanded.

Mr. Hill said it was unnecessary to go on in this manner. It was evident there could be no election without a fair understanding how the patronage was to be distributed. There was no sense in this thing.

He moved to adjourn.

Mr. WINSLOW desired one more ballot, and if here was no election, he intended to offer a resolution hat from and after to-day or to-morrow, as gentlemen night choose, no further vote for Speaker shall be aken till the 5th of January.

Mr. BURNETT would unite on any conservative

man, though he preferred a Detecerat. He asked whether Mr. Ethridge did not four years ago nomi-nate Mr. Millson for Speaker, and was not Mr. Mill-son, for whom Mr. Ethersdge did not vote to-day, the

Mr. ETHRIDGE remarked that politically Mr. Mr. ETHERDOE remarked that pointed Mr. Millson was not. Though he voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, yet he supported the Administration on the Lecompton question. If there was an offense unpardonable, it was voting for the Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas scorn, and loathe, and despise, the men who made it.

Mr. BURNETT, during his remarks, said the rea Mr. BURNETT, during his remarks, said the rea-son why he appealed to Mr. Etheredge to unite in the vote for Mr. Millson was that he wanted to see a uni-ted South, which would do much to rebuke the in-dorsers of Helper's book.

Mr. ETHEREDGE ignored all political and geo-graphical lines, and until he (Burnett) could raily the Democratic forces, he should not arraign him who was elected in defiance of that party. (Appliance)

lected in defiance of that party. [Applause.] Mr. BURNETT spoke of the love of Kentucky for the Union, which was applauded, and asked his col-league (Anderson) why he did not vote for Mr. Mill-

was here at the time, and with Mr. Millson voted against the Kansae-Nebraeka bill, and yet his colleague could vote for Mr. Etheridge as Speaker. [Laughter

could vote for Mr. Etheridge as Speaker. [Laughter and appliance.]

Mr. HILL (speaking with much energy) said that when he yielded the floor to Mr. Burnett, he did not expect the latter would stigmatize the organization to which he belonged as "the miserable Know-Nothing party." He had voted for Mr. Millson because he respected that gentleman for voting against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and because Mr. Millson was meapable of appointing any whitewashing Committees. He [Hill] came here against the opposition of the Democratic party, and with sentiments rather peculiar, and rather more Southern than those expressed by Mr. Burnett; but he would never, so help him God, consent to destroy the structure under which we live, merely because a man with objectionable political merely because a man wish objectionable political principles should be elected to the Presidency. He would wait till some overt act was committed before he would consent to strike a fatal blow. He was a constitutional man, and no other. His remarks were

athusinstically applauded.

Mr. BURNETT apologized by saying that, if in the cat of debate he had used the expression of miserable know. Nothing party, he would take it back.

Mr. HILL said be came here with a view of breakog up both the Republican and Democratic parties

Mr. ANDERSON of Kentucky, has the floor for to

morrow. Adjourned.
The vote to-day stood as follows:
For Mr. Sherman.
Address.), Goods,
Aldrich, Graham,
Alley, Grow,
Babbit, Gurley,
Beele, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Hourd, Humphrey, Hutchins, Rice, Rebinson (R. L.), Royce, Soewarts, Sedgrink, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens Junkin, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (III.), wens, wart (Pa.), Kenyon, Kilgere, Killinger. Leach (Mich.), ongnecker, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris (Va.) Hawkins, Youll, Pendleton, Pholps, Pryor, Reagan, Lobinson (BL), unit.

ingleton, ingleton, mith (Va.), smith (N. C.), tevenson, tewart (Md.) Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham Vance, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wright. —95

Dinick, McQueen, Woodson, Weller, McQueen, Woodson, Wright.—95
For Mr. Etheridge—Messrs. Anderson (Ky.), Briggs, Gilmer, Millward, Morris (Pa.), Wilson, and Wood.
For Mr. Gilmer—Messrs. Davis (Md.), Etheridge, Hatton, Nelson, Quarles, and Stokes.
For Mr. Davis (Ind.)—Messrs. Adrain, Clark (N. Y.), Mont-

Mr. Killinger's name was inadvertently omitted in the published list yesterday. He voted steadily for Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Sherman.

Meeting of the National American Central Committee.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

The National American Central Committee convened to-day at the American House. The Hou. Jacob Broom was appointed Chairman, and Blanten Duncan Secretary.

A Committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the Washington meeting on Monday night "to consider a plan of organization for "uniting the opposition to the Administration," consisting of A. H. H. Shart of Virginia, Anthony Kennedy of Maryland, Erastus Brooks of New-York, Blanten Duncan of Kentucky, and Jacob Broom of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

A Committee was also appointed to prepare an ad-

ress to the American people.

No other action was decided on.

The session was chiefly devoted to a private dission of the claims of a number of promi-

to fill the Presidential chair.

The Hon. James Bishop of New-Jersey, was appointed a Committee to meet the Washington Committee in that city on Friday evening.

Arrival of the Overland Mail. St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859. The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the

The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 28th ult., passed Mallory's Station at 12 o'clock last night. The detention of the mail was caused by the high water in the rivers of Texas and the severe weather on the plains.

In the case of Biddle Boggs against the Merced Mining Company, application will be made for a writ of error with the view of bringing the case before the U.S. Surgene Court.

I error want of the Court.

U. S. Supreme Court.
The steamer Sierra Nevada was to leave San Francisco en the 28th ult., for Panama, to take New-York The steamer Cortez reached San Francisco on the

Oth, causing much rejoicing.

A severe gale occurred on the 24th, flooding the treets, and causing much damage to the shipping in the haibor. The schooner General Morgan was sunk,

streets, and causing most the schooner General Morgan was sunk, the harbor. The schooner General Morgan was sunk, and several others were seriously injured.

A fire occurred in San Francisco, on the 27th, destroying property to the amount of \$10,000.

The Aostralian brig Jocek, from Rio Janeiro, which was supposed to have foundered, had been found anchored on the Mexican coast, with two sailors on board in a starving condition. The remainder of the crew were dead, excepting three sailors, who landed that at San Blas.

a boat at San Blas.
A slight shock of earthquake was felt at San Franisce on the 25th.
It was rumored at San Francisco that the Senatorial

ntest would be narrowed down to Weiler and Bald-u, and the election, it was supposed, would be post-The revenue cutter Wm. L. Marcy had returned to

San Francisco, being unable to fund at Farralone Island in consequence of a severe gale.

Business in San Francisco was dull, and since the departure of the last mail no sales of importance had taken place. Sales of 300 casks of Lard at 12 jc. had A large amount of rain had fallen. Sailed on the 27th ult., bark J. R. Mora for Hong

Kong.

PHILADKLPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.
The Committee of Arrangements of the late Union fleeting received a letter from Gov. Wise, acknowledging the reception of the proceedings of the

Meeting received a letter from Gov. Wise, acknowledging the reception of the proceedings of the Union meeting from this city. He says:

"Your State, in the late disturbance, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her loyalty to conservative principles as they are embodied in the Constitution of the Union, and are assured that the mass of her citizens would be our brethren in arms against wrongs to either Commonweaith. I will invite the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, to take an order upon the presentation of a flag, which I pray may be a sign of our union forever."

The Movement of the Southern

The Movement of the Southern Students.

PHILABLIFILA, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

A morning paper states that a dispatch was received last evening from several Southern Senators, advising the students not to mix in politics, but to stay where they are. It is also reported that the fathers of some of the students telegraph to their sons not to join the movement. It is almost certain, however, that two hundred will leave to-night, one hundred and fifty of whom stop at Richmond.

Burning of the Commercial House. ROCKLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

The Commercial House in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$12,000, two-thirds of which is insured. The falling of a chimney kifled James Sears, and severely injured Edward Lane, and James Olivar Long, it is thought will fire.

From Charleste wn, Va. Charlestows, Wednesda, T. Dec. 21, 1859.

The military are daily leaving as fa. t as the railroad in carry them homewood. The Consed left

can carry them homeward. The Fincas 'e Guard left this morning. The military government wn." cease on Saturday, when Gen. Taliaferro and his staff will depart. The restoration of the civil government and civil rights will be the occasion of a grand jubis. "

among our people.

President Buchanan has addressed a note to Andrew Hunter, asking whether Stevens will be tried in the United States Court or by the Virginia authorities. He was unable to give any definite answer, on account of the refusal of Attorney Harding to enter a nolle

Sanny Hook, Wednesday, Dec. 21-11 p. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Asia, now about due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst. Weather clear. Wind N. W. and

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

Later from Havana. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.
The steamship Cahawba has arrived here with Havana dates of the 18th inst.
Sugar was buoyant, and holders demanded an advance, which buyers were reluctant to accede to. The stock was 20,000 boxes, against 33,000 at the same time last year.

Same time last year.

Exchange on London was 151 3 15 per cent prem., and on New-York 42 3 4 per cent.

The Bultimore Railroad.
Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.
The report published in some newspapers here that
the Bultimore and Washington Railroad Company
issue free passes to Southern students is without foundation.

STATE OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Express.

Washington, Dec. Dec. 17, 1859.

An immense pressure is brought upon the House to secure organization by some of the Executive Departments. The Postmaster-General, I understand, says that if the organization does not take place within a week, or before the next mail lettings, the contracts and the Covergment a million of dellars more week, of before the next man feetings, the contractor will cost the Government a million of dellars more than they would if the bids had been made previous to organization. The mall contractors and others, in the mean time, are great sufferers from the present delay in meeting the millions of past indebtedness.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS ADELINE PATTI.

The opera company played last night, and will perform to-night (Thursday), having enjoyed extraordinary success in Philadelphia. A season of three weeks there to overflowing houses has marked the production of The Sicilian Vespers, in superb scenic style (on which painters had been engaged four months), and the debut of Miss Adeline Patti. The journals there all agree as to the merits of this young American singer, and the brilliant career she has thus far had was further confirmed last night, at the Academy in this city. Lucia, the gentle and unhappy-by the way the only really tragic conception of Scott-held the audience in admiration. Elegance of phrasing, sparkling execution, and sympathetic cantabile, distinguish Miss Patti. She had all the applause that a prima donna could ask. The other parts were done as usual by Amodio and Brignoli. The latter artist was vastly applauded in the last scene.

La Somnambula, with Miss Patti, will be given tonight.

PERSONAL.

-The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Mercury says Elias Howe, jr., the lucky fellow who gets \$200,000 a year royalty on sewing machines, is one of the oddities on Broadway. He is the person-nge whom no visitor to our city can fail to see, dressed in a Quaker-ent coat, white cravat, and almost extinguished under a gigantic hat, which might have been the companion of the supernatural helmet in the "Castle of Ontario." Beneath this flows a heavy stream of rich brown hair reaching to the shoulde blades, and inviting people behind to give it a pull—an invitation which I have, with difficulty, resisted on many occasions. Mr. Howe was the inventor of the sewing machine, though be is not now engaged in its manufacture. His present income is derived from five dollar commissions, which other persons pay for the use of his lock-stitch principle. His patent runs out in two years; and, strange to say, the manufacturers are anxious to have it extended.

-Last Saturday evening there was an unusual scene of excitement for a time in the Academy in Philadelphia. After the second act of La Sonnambula, a ouquet was thrown to Miss Patti, which Mr. Brignoli nicked up and handed to her. A second was thrown, but he took no notice of it, and they went off the stage, the gentleman honored with a decided hiss. Miss Patti was called out again, and appeared, accompanied by a stage servant, who picked up the bouquet. Thereupon there was a general hiss for Mr. Brignoli When he appeared in the third act, hisses greeted him from all parts of the house, and for some time the opea could not go on. His friends rallied, and soon drowned the hissing with applause. The tenor was enflered to go on, but he omitted his song, "Ah perche non posso odiarti," and other music of his part. At the close of the opera Miss Patti was called out, and s number, of bouquets were thrown to her. Mr. Brignoi picked up one and gave it to her, and they again retired, when there was once more a fearful hissing. Miss Patti was then called for most vociferously; she came out alone, and ran around the stage picking up the flowers, till she had her arms full, while the gudience fairly shouted their admiration for her plack and their indignation at what they supposed was meant as an affront to her as well as to them. Miss Patti, her friends, and all the artists, agree that Brignoli fully complied with etiquette when he handed her a single bouquet, leaving the gathering of the rest to a stage servant. Mr. B. is entitled to credit for resisting un

-While Tom Corwin was breakfasting at Brown's, on Tuesday morning, the conversation turned upon the nomination of Gen. Scott at the Union meeting in this city. In reply to a question how it would be received. a member from Alabama replied that the South would regard Scott's nomination as worse than Seward's. Mr. Corwin promptly replied: "I think so, too; he It is needless to say the member is a fighting man. did not pursue the subject.

-At the conclusion of John Cochrane's speech, which gave the South assurance that the North would protect her, a gentleman near by, with an inconvenient memory, reminded the bystanders of John's declaration. while advocating the claims of Martin Van Buren against those of Gea. Cass, at Cleveland, in 1848: " I ell these men (the Southern secessionists), that we of the North will surround the South with an atmosphere of freedom, which they shall breathe or die."

-Mr. B-, one of our first barristers, and a Dem ocrat of unimpeachable orthodoxy, was asked yester day by a friend, apropos of the Academy meeting what he thought of the Union-Savers. was the reply, "they should be salled Union-saleors, as they are after the salvage."

-The Washington Star says that the Seventh Regient of this city tendered their services to Gov. Wise in dealing with any John Brown invaders, but Gov. Wise declined their offer, having military aid sufficient The Seventh, however, in return for the bountiful hospitality extended to them while in Richmond last Summer, forwarded to the military stationed a: Charlestown a choice variety of liquids and refreshments, which, as might be reasonably expected, were cheerfully accepted.

-The Albany Statesman says that it appears to be conceded that the Governor will appoint William Barnes, esq., of that city, Insurance Commissioner, under the law of last Winter creating a new depart-

ment for the supervision of the insurance business

A NEW-YORKER SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED AT HOBOKEN.

Yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock, the body of a man, which was subsequently identified as that of Bohlkey Luerssen, a well-known German, engaged in stilling and manufacturing sirops and cordinis at No. 101 North Moore street, New-York, was found in the water redged between some rocks and the sea-wall, within a few rods of Sibyl's Cave, Hoboken.

Justice James C'Niel took the body in charge for the purpose of holding an inquest. Upon his person was found a business-cavd containing the name and address of Mr. B. Luerssen, a purse with the initials B. L.," a little over a dollar in change, and a knife. Mr. Crane, the undertaker, went to Mr. business in New-York, and there found his wife, who was greatly alarmed at her husband's absence, as nothing had been heard of him since Tuesday afternoon about I o'clock, when he left the store, stating to the clerks that he would return in a short time. Mrs. Lucrseen immediately proceeded to Heboken, and dentified the body as that of her husband.

Mrs. L. stated that her husband was not in the habit of drinking at all, and from the fact that his watch and chain and his wallet were missing, she believes that he

had met his death by foul play.

Having several small children at home, one of them a young infant, Mrs. L. could not remain at the inquest, and Justice O'Neil accordingly took her deposiion, which was as follows:

Dorrethea Lugarsen, sworn; I recognize she body now lying dead at the undertaker's in this city as that of my husband, Schickey Lucrasen; I reside at No. 150 Weet Bithet. New York; my husband's place of business in at No. 101 North Moore street; he left home yesterday morning (Tuesday) at about 8 o'clock for his place of business; pravious to leaving home, he stated to me that a man named John Schuman in or near the city of Hoboken, or Union Hill, had some whisky distilled from must; that he (Schuman) desired her husband to purchase that Schuman was former, by in the surpley of the husband, and was discharged for dishousesty; my husband was temperate in his habitan when he left home he had on his person a gold watch, chain, and a walles, or pocket-book with bills therein.

An investigation was commenced before a Jury yes erday afternoon at 3 o'clock, but no facts were elici which tended to throw any light upon the manner in which Mr. Luersson came to his death, and if it were not for the fact that his watch and money were missing, the supposition would be that he came to his death by

not for the fact that his watch and money were missing, the supposition would be that he came to his death by drowning, either accidentally or by design.

Wm. W. Wood testified that he was at the Hobeless lyasht club bease, about 9 o'clock resisted ay meming, when Mr. Walledt and Mr. Morton came down the waik, and informed him that the body of a man was desting in the water, and witness want up and saw the body in the water, and witness want up and saw the body in the water just below Shyt's Care, lying face down, between some rocks and the see wall, which was about eight feet high at this place; the body was partially aftest; witness started to notify the coroner when he med Justice O'Neil coming up and, returning, assisted to get the body out. The tide was full about 5 o'clock, ch Ruesday uight.

Henry Eletzman testified that he was in the employ of deceased; saw him yesterday, between I and 2 o'clock, at the store; at that time he went out and stated that, if a man called to see him, to tell him to wait a short time, as he would be back seen; think the man he expected to see resides at Rahwag. N. J.; deceased never went away and remained from home before; nover saw him and never heard of his drinking; a man named John Schmman, belonging at Union Hill, N. J., was at he store on Thursday, and wanted to sell some kind of Hauld for puwing in spirits; witness told Mr. Luerssen that it would not snawer, and he did not take it; heard bim tell Schuman that he had no time to come over there; beceased told witness that Schuman was fermely in his employ, when he was in Duane street; Schuman was in the habit of making some purchases at the store.

John D. Addicks corroborated the ovidence of the previous witness. Mathew Allen was the name of the man who was expected, and came to the store to receive payment of a bill.

John Schuman, the finan referred to in the sadistive of Mrs. Lucrasen, testified that he last saw deceased at his store in North Moore street, on Monday deceased agreed to take about \$400 worth of the spi

to offer, but as the case was involved in mystery, and as there was a probability of violence having been committed, he considered it advisable to hold the case

The body was delivered over to the friends of the leceased for burial. Mr. L. was about 56 years of age, of temperate hatte, and highly respected. A young widow and five children are left to mourn his untimely end.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

MAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U.S. steam sloop-of-war Pensacola, which is now in course of completion at the Warrington (Fla.) Navy-Yard, is reported by an officer of the Yard to be ready to leave for Norfolk, Va., where, as stated a few days ago, she is to receive the machinery which was built for her at Washington, under the superintendence of Mesers. Dickerson & Tickley of this city. The Pensacola is a second-class screw steamer, 2,150

The United States screw-steamship Mohawk, Lieut. inst. She has been cruising between that port and Havana, keeping a sharp lookout for alavers. She comes to anchor off the mouth of the harbor every night. The abandoned slavers that she brought into Key West on the 18th of November will be sold in that port, and the proceeds divided between the crew and officers. The health of the crew and officers was good. The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes was at Loando when last heard from. She was replenishng her stores, and would sail on a cruise in a few days The United States corvette Constellation was at Mon

rovia on the 25th of October. An official report from the East India squadron, ated the 28th of September, says that the U. S. steamrigate Powhatan, was at Nagasaki, Japan, all well. She was to convey the crew of the wrecked surveying steamer Fenimore to Hong Kong. The U. S. sloopof war Germantown, Commander Page, was at Shang bae, all well, and expected to sail for the United States in a few days.

DISASTER TO THE BARK BROTHERS. The bark Brothers, Capt. Chace, hence the 15th inst. for Cienfuegoe, when in lat. 36°, lon. 73° 30°, on the 17th nst., experienced a very severe gale from the scutheast, with a tremendous sea, which lasted eleven hours. At 6 a. m. double-reefed topsails and took in other sails. At II a. m. the vessel was all under water, with cabin and decks full. The crew commenced heaving over deck load to ease her. Someded the pumps and found 34 feet of water. Clawed up the foretopsail and hove her to under close-reefed maintopsail. At 5 p. m. the gale moderated. All hands were at the pumps, but did not gain on the loak, the pumps choking with the rice in the hold. At 54 p. m. it be came calm, the vessel got in the trough of the sea, and rolled away her foretopmust, with the head of the foremast and maintop-gallant-mast. The wind then hauled to the southwest, when she bore up for Hampton Roads, but, being headed off, kept away for this port, and was towed to the city by the steam-tug Maryland yesterday.

The British Board of Trade are now publishing a The British Board of Trade are now publishing a list of all the vessels in the world, and useigning to each a signal number; in doing this they have, by an express resolution, adopted the American Lloyds, which work contains a signal number to each vessel named therein. The American Lloyds has the approval of the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and is used as a book of reference by a large majority of insurance companies and merchants throughout the world. The classifications are revised by the Board of American Lloyds (of which Jabes Williams is President), under the supervision of Captains Esra Nya and Whi Skiddy and the Hon. J. A. Westervelt. It is published by E. & G. W. Blunt. No. 179 Water street. by E. & G. W. Blunt, No. 179 Water street. FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Persia left Jersey City yesterday for Liverpool, taking out \$151,512 in specie and 70 passengers, chiefly from this city and Montreal, Canada. Among the names on the passenger list are L. Lafarge of this city; Pierrepont Edwards, British Vice-Cossul; Henry Schmidt, bearer of dispatches; and Liout. Robert Pilman, R. N.

FIRE IN CARMINE STREET,-Last night a fire occurred in the tenement house, No. 66j Carmino street, but, being discovered at an early moment, was speedly extinguished. The fire originated in an atte room, occupied as a place of storage by Mrs. Watkins, who